

## SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

SENATE BILLS NOS. 12, 20, 21, 31, 56, 67, &amp; 68

AN ACT

To repeal sections 77.530, 79.380, 192.300, 192.320, and 205.031, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eleven new sections relating to public health, with existing penalty provisions and an emergency clause.

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*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Sections 77.530, 79.380, 192.300, 192.320, and 205.031, RSMo, are repealed and eleven new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 44.103, 67.265, 77.530, 79.380, 139.305, 192.300, 192.320, 192.321, 197.145, 205.031, and 210.067, to read as follows:

44.103. Notwithstanding section 1.302 to the contrary, the state, any state agency, political subdivision, county commission, county health board, or person shall not enact, adopt, maintain, or enforce any order, ordinance, rule, regulation, policy, or other similar measure that imposes any restrictions, directly or indirectly, on the free exercise of religion, including attendance or participation in any prayer, service, meeting, or similar religious activity, or use of a building or premises owned or operated for the purpose of religious activity, during a declared state of emergency.

67.265. 1. During a state of emergency relating to the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases:

(1) Any public health order pertaining to such state of emergency issued by a political subdivision, including by a health officer, local public health agency, or the political subdivision's executive, as such term is defined in section 67.750, shall be approved, modified and approved,

or rejected by a two-thirds vote of such political subdivision's governing body within fifteen calendar days of enactment, during which time such orders may be permitted to take effect. In the case of local public health agencies created through an agreement by multiple counties under chapter 70, all participating counties' governing bodies shall be required to approve, modify and approve, or reject such orders within fifteen calendar days of enactment. If the governing body fails to approve or otherwise modify and approve the orders, then such orders shall be considered rejected and shall no longer be in effect.

(2) Any public health order approved under subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be in effect or extended for a period longer than fifteen days in a thirty day period, which shall include the cumulative duration of similar orders issued concurrently, consecutively, or successively, unless so authorized as follows:

(a) By the department of health and senior services, for orders to be in effect or extended for a cumulative period of no more than thirty days in a sixty-day period;

(b) By the general assembly, for orders to be in effect or extended for a cumulative period of no more than ninety days in a one hundred eighty-day period. Such approval, if granted, shall occur by the passage of a concurrent resolution permitting all political subdivisions to make and promulgate such orders for longer durations during the state of emergency.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "public health order" or "order" shall mean an order, ordinance, rule, or regulation issued during a state of emergency relating to the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases and pertaining to such emergency that closes, partially closes, or places restrictions on the

opening of, operation of, or access to business organizations, churches, schools, or other places of public or private gathering or assembly, including any order, ordinance, rule, or regulation that prohibits or otherwise limits attendance at any public or private gatherings.

2. No political subdivision of this state shall make and promulgate any orders, ordinances, rules, or regulations during a state of emergency described under subsection 1 of this section and pertaining to such emergency governing the number of persons gathering or residing on private residential property.

3. No political subdivision of this state shall make or modify any orders, ordinances, rules, or regulations during a state of emergency described under subsection 1 of this section that have the effect, directly or indirectly, of a prohibited order, ordinance, rule, or regulation under this section.

77.530. The council may make regulations and pass ordinances for the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into the city, and for the abatement of the same, and may make quarantine laws and enforce the same within five miles of the city; provided, that any such regulation or ordinance made and passed during a declared state of emergency relating to the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases and pertaining to such state of emergency shall comply with the provisions of section 67.265. The council may purchase or condemn and hold for the city, within or without the city limits, within ten miles therefrom, all necessary lands for hospital purposes, waterworks, sewer carriage and outfall, and erect, establish and regulate hospitals, workhouses, poorhouses, police stations, fire stations and provide for the government and support of the same, and make regulations

to secure the general health of the city, and to prevent and remove nuisances; provided, however, that the condemnation of any property outside of the city limits shall be regulated in all respects as the condemnation of property or railroad purposes is regulated by law; and provided further, that the police jurisdiction of the city shall extend over such lands and property to the same extent as over public cemeteries, as provided in this chapter.

79.380. The board of aldermen may make regulations and pass ordinances for the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases in the city, and for the abatement of the same, and may make quarantine laws and enforce the same within five miles of the city; provided, that any such regulation or ordinance made and passed during a declared state of emergency relating to the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases and pertaining to such state of emergency shall comply with the provisions of section 67.265. They may purchase or condemn and hold for the city, within or without the city limits, or within ten miles therefrom, all necessary lands for hospital purposes, waterworks, sewer carriage and outfall, and erect, establish and regulate hospitals, workhouses, poorhouses, airports and provide for the government and support of the same, and make regulations to secure the general health of the city, and to prevent and remove nuisances; except that the condemnation of any property outside of the city limits shall be regulated in all respects as the condemnation of property for railroad purposes is regulated by law. The police jurisdiction of the city shall extend over such land and property to the same extent as over other city property, as provided in this chapter.

139.305. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning January 1, 2021, any taxpayer who is

a resident of a city or county that imposes any city-wide or county-wide ordinance or order prohibiting or otherwise restricting the use of such taxpayer's real property, including, but not limited to, occupancy restrictions, shall receive a credit on property taxes owed on such affected real property.

2. The amount of the credit authorized by this section shall be a percentage of the property tax liability that is equal to the percentage of the calendar year that the taxpayer was subject to restrictions on the use of his or her real property.

3. Any city or county imposing a city-wide or county-wide ordinance or order as described in this section shall adjust its tax bills to reflect any credit authorized by this section.

4. The provisions of this section shall only apply to real property tax liabilities owed to a city or county imposing any city-wide or county-wide ordinance or order prohibiting or otherwise restricting the use of a taxpayer's real property, and shall not apply to property tax liabilities owed to any other taxing jurisdiction or to property tax liabilities owed on tangible personal property.

192.300. 1. The county commissions and the county health center boards of the several counties may make and promulgate orders, ordinances, rules or regulations, respectively as will tend to enhance the public health and prevent the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable or dangerous diseases into such county, but any orders, ordinances, rules or regulations shall not:

(1) Be in conflict with any rules or regulations authorized and made by the department of health and senior services in accordance with this chapter or by the department of social services under chapter 198; or

(2) Impose standards or requirements on an agricultural operation and its appurtenances, as such term is defined in section 537.295, that are inconsistent with or more stringent than any provision of this chapter or chapters 260, 640, 643, and 644, or any rule or regulation promulgated under such chapters.

2. The county commissions and the county health center boards of the several counties may establish reasonable fees to pay for any costs incurred in carrying out such orders, ordinances, rules or regulations, however, the establishment of such fees shall not deny personal health services to those individuals who are unable to pay such fees or impede the prevention or control of communicable disease. Fees generated shall be deposited in the county treasury. All fees generated under the provisions of this section shall be used to support the public health activities for which they were generated.

3. After the promulgation and adoption of such orders, ordinances, rules or regulations by such county commission or county health board, such commission or county health board shall make and enter an order or record declaring such orders, ordinances, rules or regulations to be printed and available for distribution to the public in the office of the county clerk, and shall require a copy of such order to be published in some newspaper in the county in three successive weeks, not later than thirty days after the entry of such order, ordinance, rule or regulation.

4. Any person, firm, corporation or association which violates any of the orders or ordinances adopted, promulgated and published by such county commission is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be prosecuted, tried and fined as otherwise provided by law. The county commission or county health board of any such county has full power and

authority to initiate the prosecution of any action under this section.

5. Any orders, ordinances, rules, or regulations made and promulgated under the authority in this section during a state of emergency involving the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases and pertaining to such state of emergency shall comply with the provisions of section 67.265.

192.320. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of sections 192.010, 192.020 to 192.490, 192.600 to 192.620 or who shall leave any pesthouse, or isolation hospital, or quarantined house or place without the consent of the health officer having jurisdiction, or who evades or breaks quarantine or knowingly conceals a case of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or who removes, destroys, obstructs from view, or tears down any quarantine card, cloth or notice posted by the attending physician or by the health officer, or by direction of a proper health officer, shall be deemed guilty of a class A misdemeanor; provided, that no quarantine order shall require, under penalty of law, that a person subject to quarantine isolate himself or herself from members of the same physical household.

192.321. No public health order issued by any political subdivision, county health board, or state agency during a state of emergency involving the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases and pertaining to such state of emergency shall infringe on the parental rights of an individual, including, but not limited to, decisions on the minor child's care and custody, upbringing, education, religious instruction, place of habitation, and physical and mental health care. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to limit the ability of

such political subdivision or state agency to protect a child from a child abuse or neglect as otherwise provided for under state law.

197.145. No hospital shall adopt, nor any political subdivision impose, any policy restricting the presence of or visitation by, in accordance with the hospital's established regular visitation hours and security protocols, the following:

(1) One visitor if requested by pregnant and new mother patients during pregnancy, intrapartum, or postpartum care;

(2) One member of the clergy or one person ordained for religious or pastoral duties if requested by the patient or the patient's family; and

(3) A parent or guardian of a minor child; provided that such parent or guardian has either legal custody with no protective orders under chapter 455 or unsupervised visitation privileges with the child.

205.031. 1. The county governing body shall appoint five trustees chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office, all voters of the county, not more than three of the trustees to be residents of the city, town or village in which the county health center is to be located, who shall constitute a board of trustees for the county health center.

2. The trustees shall hold their offices until the next following municipal election, when five health center trustees shall be elected who shall hold their offices, three for two years and two for four years. The county governing body shall by order of record specify the terms of the trustees.

3. At each subsequent municipal election the offices of the trustees whose terms of office are about to expire

shall be filled by the election of health center trustees who each shall serve for a term of four years and notwithstanding any other law of this state to the contrary all elective officers in each city of the fourth class with a population of at least thirty thousand but no more than thirty-three thousand, and which is located within a county of the first class having a charter form of government and containing the greater part of a city with a population of four hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants, beginning with the first election after January 1, 1987, shall be elected every four years.

4. Any vacancy in the board of trustees occasioned by removal, resignation or otherwise shall be reported to the county governing body and be filled in like manner as original appointments, the appointee to hold office until the next following municipal election, when such vacancy shall be filled by election of a trustee to serve during the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

5. No trustee shall have a personal pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase of any supplies for the health center, unless the same are purchased by competitive bidding.

6. The filing and withdrawal of candidates shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 115[, except that if the number of candidates is no greater than the number of directors to be elected, no election shall be held, and the candidates shall assume the responsibilities of their offices at the same time and in the same manner as if they had been elected].

210.067. A test result indicating the presence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, otherwise known as COVID-19, in a child or in a parent or guardian of a child shall not be a sole or determining cause for removal

of a child, temporary or otherwise, from the care and custody of such parent or guardian.

Section B. Because of the immediate threat of government overreach to the residents of Missouri, section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.